

CARLISLE'S POLICY

Regarding the Financial Situation Not Altogether Clear.

CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT

But the Result is Not Made Public. A Difference Between the President and the Secretary of the Treasury Regarding the Advisability of a Bond Issue Said to Exist—Three Things That May Be Done to Relieve the Strain—The World's Fair Travel Expected to Readjust the Balance of Trade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The policy to be pursued by the treasury department regarding the financial situation was probably determined at a consultation held this afternoon between Secretary Carlisle and President Cleveland. All efforts to learn the result of the conference have thus far failed.

The Star says: Mr. Carlisle is understood to be opposed to the issuance of bonds, for the present at least. It is his judgment that it would be preferable to utilize a portion of the gold reserve fund until it becomes apparent that the issuance of bonds is an absolute necessity. Among the officials of the treasury department not the least fear or apprehension is expressed of any financial embarrassment growing out of the gold shipments. They are satisfied, they say, that the shipments are being forced by those who would be benefited by the issue of bonds, and that as soon as brokers and bankers are positive that their attempt to force the issue of bonds will be useless, just so soon will the gold shipments cease.

Secretary Carlisle absolutely declined to outline his future financial action, preferring to await the arrival of the emergency before indicating what he would do. It will be remembered that when Mr. Carlisle assumed the control of the treasury department, the free gold was reduced to a very small figure. The officials feel that if Mr. Carlisle was able to meet the demand at that time he can do so again.

It is understood that there is some difference of opinion between President Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle as to what course should be pursued. The President rather leaning toward an issuance of bonds should the free gold be entirely exported, while Mr. Carlisle feels that it would be better financial policy to use for the present a portion of the gold reserve, which he believes the secretary of the treasury is legally entitled to do. If it became apparent that the exports were to continue in large amounts he would then probably consent to the bond issue.

In the order of the secretary on Saturday directing that no more gold certificates be issued at present, Mr. Carlisle is considered to have taken an excellent precautionary measure, and the action is generally commended.

There are three things which can be done—either bonds can be issued, the gold reserve utilized to such a point that it is not considered advisable to utilize any more of it, or the coin certificate might be paid in silver dollars instead of gold, as is now done. It is likely that the latter course will be adopted, should the emergency arise. It is thought, however, that if the present month can be tide over that the financial situation will assume a different appearance. Most of the spring importations have been made and the travel of foreigners to this country will be begun.

The number of persons which usually go abroad each summer will be greatly reduced on account of the World's Fair, and on the other hand, citizens of foreign countries are expected to visit this country in large numbers, and will undoubtedly spend a great deal of money while here. This, it is believed, will readjust the balance of trade. If the predictions and beliefs of some of the treasury officials is fulfilled the gold shipments will probably cease by the end of the month and the amount of fresh gold in the treasury again increase.

The treasury department was advised this afternoon that during the day \$1,750,000 in gold had been withdrawn from the New York sub-treasury for shipment to Europe by steamer sailing to-morrow. The day began with \$1,790,500 in free gold in the treasury. Deducting the amount taken out there is now left \$40,400 of free gold in the treasury. Treasury officials are encouraged to hope that by Saturday, the next shipping day, the free gold may be increased to a sufficient sum to meet the export demand. Mr. Jordan is expected to assume charge of the sub-treasury next Wednesday, and his well known resources are expected to show an increase of gold holdings.

Nominations Hung Up.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—When the senate adjourned Saturday there remained upon the executive calendar seven nominations that were unacted upon. It was at first thought there was only one, but a careful examination of the calendar showed six more nominations which failed to receive action. The adjournment nullifies all of them, but there is nothing to prevent the President appointing them again in recess. These seven nominations were as follows:

Benjamin Lenthier, of Massachusetts, consul at Sherbrooke; Hewson E. Lannon, United States marshal district of Delaware; Robert E. Poole, postmaster at Cleburne, Tex.; D. G. Browne, collector for the district of Montana and Idaho; J. W. Clark, postmaster at Ripley, Tenn.; John A. Dyson, Washington, Ga.; and William B. Pearson, postmaster at Nachodex, Tex.

The Chilean Airlift.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—Secretary Gresham had an extended conference with the President to-day. Hawaiian affairs and the Chilean refugee question are understood to have been the topics under consideration.

The trouble between Minister Egan and the Chilean authorities over the action of Mr. Egan in giving shelter and protection to two Chilean refugees has not been adjusted. Secretary Gresham refused to say what action he had taken in the matter. He stated that he expected additional information from Santiago, but up to the hour of closing the department no message had been received.

MR. MILLER'S TRIUMPH

After a Disreputable Fight Made Against Him—He will Take His Seat Wednesday. Coriolar Feeling for his Predecessor. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—Mr. Miller will not qualify as commissioner of internal revenue until Wednesday morning. Mr. Mason will leave for his new home near Fairmont that afternoon. This morning the two gentlemen called on the President together and afterwards went to see the secretary of the treasury. Immediately after he is sworn in Mr. Miller will go to Kenova, W. Va., to make arrangements for moving his family to Washington. He will be absent a week or ten days. The feeling between the outgoing and in-coming commissioners is of the most cordial kind. They were on the most friendly terms when the change took place four years ago and the feeling has increased since then. Mr. Miller's appointment is peculiarly acceptable to everybody connected with the internal revenue service. He is known as a just an honorable officer who, with his added experience, will improve the good reputation which he made during his previous term of office. Outside of the West Virginia politicians the appointment is flatteringly received in Washington. It is the end of one of the most bitter and most disreputable fights ever made against a man, about which more may be said hereafter. It is a distinctive triumph for the cause of good government and good morals.

REFORMS SUGGESTED

By Mr. Colby, Who Investigated the Weather Bureau Scandal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—Secretary Morton this afternoon received the report of Assistant Attorney General Colby, who conducted the investigation into the charges of illegal and fraudulent disposal of property in the weather bureau. The secretary read the report, and announced, after going through the immense amount of testimony in the case, he would take the matter under advisement. The recommendations are as follows:

The immediate discharge of the officials and employees guilty of theft, embezzlement, or of the unauthorized sale of government property and their prosecution thereafter, criminally and civilly. The entire reorganization of the executive management and control of the bureau; that no government property be loaned out or taken from the department, for private purposes under any circumstances whatsoever, and that no property be taken by official use except upon requisition duly signed and approved and for which a receipt be given; that property carried on the rolls of the bureau be sold at public auction after due advertisement; that the practice of loaning money now prevailing in the weather bureau between employees and officers, and especially by those of inferior rank to their superiors in official position be absolutely prohibited.

The entire reorganization of the executive management and control of the bureau and the official separation, as much as practicable, so far as property responsibility is concerned, of the executive from that which is purely scientific or educational, is recommended, as well as the establishment of such regulations as shall require a strict accountability from each employee charged with the possession or control of government property and the centering in one official of the control of and responsibility for the whole property of the bureau. That a careful inventory be taken of the government property in the bureau, the shortage thereof determined and the employees responsible therefor required to account and respond in civil damages. Among the principal findings of fact by the assistant attorney general were these:

That in February, 1893, a number of brass and iron moulds exceeding \$50 in value were sold by R. E. Brannon, captain of the watch, without legal authority and no return made therefor. That in October, 1892, a number of yards of carpet belonging to the government were disposed of by said R. E. Brannon and no return made therefor.

That in September, 1892, the said R. E. Brannon sold without legal authority, a quantity of wood or lumber belonging to the government, and made no returns therefor.

That John J. Ryan, an employee of the bureau, had in the cellar of his residence in February, 1893, as shown by the testimony of Lewis Hoffenmayer, a quantity of new government property, estimated to be worth from \$100 to \$500, consisting of pencils, pens and envelopes and other stationary supplies, in unbroken packages and boxes taken from the weather bureau, and offered to sell the same to said Hoffenmayer.

That large new pieces of linoleum procured for use in the bureau were during the year of 1892 taken therefrom and disposed of by employees of the government without authority and no returns made therefor.

That on December 17, 1892, six or seven cases of type were, without authority, taken from the bureau and disposed of by employees of the government and no returns made therefor. That many other articles of property belonging to the government, such as stationary, office supplies, furniture and over 800 thermometers were taken therefrom in the months of July and August, 1892, disposed of without legal authority and no returns made therefor.

Go to Purlough.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—Secretary Herbert was has rekindled the order placing Paymaster J. C. Sullivan on furlough for certain utterances accredited to him in a public interview regarding the Berlin sea matter, and which were construed as reflecting upon the action of the United States. The secretary has published the letter to Mr. Sullivan for the information and guidance of officers who are cautioned about talking too freely.

filings of a petition for rehearing and that attorneys might have until the 28th inst., in which to file briefs upon the point whether or not the city had such title to or interest in the streets as to justify it in charging a rental for the use of any part of them for the erection of telegraph poles.

Fourth Class Postmasters. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—Postmasters appointed: Adamston, Harrison county, L. W. Garrett, vice G. Schutte, removed; Albright, Preston county, Albert Snyder, vice W. H. Castelli, resigned; Barrickville, Marion county, H. E. Dunn, vice J. E. Merrifield, resigned; Big Isaac, Doddridge county, Amy Snyder, vice G. T. Richards, resigned; Colfax, Marion county, Staats Nuzum, vice M. Frankenberg, resigned; Evansville, Preston county, Mrs. N. E. West, vice C. N. Walter, resigned; Kingwood, Preston county, J. Slidell Brown, vice E. Elliott, Jr., removed; Saint Clara, Doddridge county, W. H. Brown, vice J. F. Maron, resigned; Sherida, Lincoln county, D. G. Cameron, vice G. W. Deerfield; Dead Troy, Gilmer county, John Pulliam, vice M. A. Curry, resigned; Vandallia, Lewis county, J. C. Chidester, vice Mary C. Simpson, resigned.

Gets His Place, Anyhow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The President to-day appointed E. H. Lannon to be marshal for the district of Delaware. Mr. Lannon was nominated for this office Saturday, but owing to the objection of Senator Higgins, it went over for one day under the rule and confirmation was made impossible by the final adjournment of the senate.

HARRISON INAUGURATED

Mayor of Chicago—He Makes a Characteristic Speech.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Carter H. Harrison was to-night inaugurated mayor of Chicago, amid boundless enthusiasm on the part of his friends. The council chamber was beautifully decorated.

After the retiring message of Mayor Washburne had been read he presented Mr. Harrison to the council. The new mayor began his inaugural by saying that he had been elected despite foul slanders and shameful abuse on the part of his political opponents. He reviewed the rise of Chicago from the time when he was first elected mayor until, as he said to-day, it is the sixth city on the face of the globe, the second city in America in population and the first city on earth in pluck, energy and determination. He then continued:

"It has been spread broadcast over this land, and has even crossed the briny deep, that the electorate that has chosen your chief magistrate is an electorate of thieves, thugs and gamblers. We stand before the world with a black mark upon our characters. Let it be your and my endeavor, aldermen, to wipe this slander out and prove to the world that Chicago is a city governed by the best people and that its mayor and its common council govern it on principles of business and respectability."

In closing Mr. Harrison pledged himself to give the city as upright and clean an administration as lay in his power and earnestly asked the aid of the council to that end.

THE ENGLISH FLEET

Arrives to Take Part in the Naval Display. A Grand Sight in Hampton Roads.

Four Moons, Va., April 17.—Before eight o'clock this morning Col. Frank, commandant of army port, was informed by Rear-Admiral Gherardi that the British vessels expected to take part in the coming meeting and naval review were coming up from the capes and that they would be along in an hour. This was a notification to stand by to salute the visitors after they had fired twenty-one guns in honor of the American colors and the fort was prompt in doing this.

Many of the hotel visitors were awakened by the terrific bombardment which ensued and the reverberation of the big guns of the Blake and the answers that came quickly back from the military post and the flagship Philadelphia.

Hardly had the smoke disappeared from the muzzle of the guns when the Blake began a series of salutes to the French, Russian and Italian flags. During these ceremonies the flags on all the ships were constantly changing from that of one country to that of another.

The appearance which the five British ships presented as they moved past the outer end of the United States fleet to the anchorage grounds designated them by Rear Admiral Gherardi was a beautiful one.

At the head of the visitors was the big armored cruiser Blake, a counterpart of our own ship New York, of 9,000 tons displacement and 20,000 horsepower, heavily armored, and the most formidable ship that will be in the review. In her wake was the protected cruiser Marlborough and behind her came the big armored cruiser Australia with her sides fairly filled with high power guns. Next was the cruiser Tarter. In the rear was the little barkentine rigged cruiser Partridge.

The Dutch frigate Vanspeyk arrived late this afternoon and anchored in the Roads.

A Bank Failure and the Cashier Dead.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 17.—John Schardt, the defaulting cashier of the Mechanics' Saving Bank & Trust company, died to-night about 9 o'clock from congestion of the brain. He had been unconscious since 2 o'clock this afternoon. The bank made an assignment at 2 o'clock this morning for the benefit of all its creditors, with James T. Pryor as assignee.

The assets are placed at about \$300,000; nominal liabilities \$150,000. All the property of the bank of every description is conveyed and the assignee has two years to wind up its affairs. The failure was due to the defalcations of the cashier and not from extraneous causes. The capital stock of the bank is \$50,000.

A Bankrupt Town.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, KY., April 17.—The creditors of the town of Cumberland Gap have filed a petition in chancery asking that a receiver be appointed to wind up the affairs. The bill is what is known as a general creditors' bill. The proceedings are somewhat novel, being perhaps the first instance where a town is compelled to assign.

UNION PACIFIC STRIKE.

Over Three Thousand Iron Workers and Mechanics Go Out

COVERING THE ENTIRE SYSTEM

From Omaha to Portland—The K. of L. Men at Omaha Refuse to Join the Strikers—They Claim to Go Out Would Violate Their Contract With the Company—The Company in a Good Position to Fight—Cause of the Grievance.

OMAHA, NEB., April 17.—Six hundred men employed in the Union Pacific shops here struck at noon to-day. The men who went out were the machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, moulders and pattern makers. The employees claim that the company has acted in bad faith, concerning the fulfillment of an agreement entered into to allow the force of men to reduce itself when the time was below the standard of nine hours a day. It is claimed that the company, instead of allowing the force of men to reduce itself naturally, has kept up the full quota of men and in some shops, Omaha included, has increased the force. The company not only increased the force, but reduced the standard of time from nine to eight hours January 15 of this year.

The Knights of Labor among the shopmen refused to strike, as a bulletin of district assembly No. 82 ordering all Knights to remain at work, as by striking they would violate an agreement entered into by the assembly and the officers of the road. The number of Knights among the men affected is small. All the men in company shops at North Platte also went out this noon.

EXTENT OF THE STRIKE.

This morning it was estimated that the strike on the Union Pacific would involve 3,000 men, strung out half across the continent from Omaha to Portland, Ore. There are large forces at Cheyenne, Rawlins, Laramie, Salt Lake and Ogden. A somewhat similar transcontinental strike, but hardly of such mammoth proportions, has been in progress in the Santa Fe system for nearly a week.

The strike inaugurated to-day affects about 2,500 men on the system, and only interests the workers of iron or those men who are working eight hours instead of nine, as they alleged they were promised on January 15. The towns to be most affected by the strike in addition to Omaha are:

Denver, Cheyenne, Salt Lake, Rawlins, Armstrong, Pocatello, Laramie, Lagrange and Shoshone.

From conversations with officials, the consensus of opinion was that the road had never been in a better condition to undergo a strike than at this present time.

President S. H. H. Clark when seen this afternoon, refused to make any detailed statement of the differences between the men and the company, saying that his remarks might be misconstrued and that irritation would rise. He believed that the men, as a whole, would not act rashly and that the strike would not be general. The men, he said, had simply asked more that the company could grant and he could not, to the extent desired, surrender his authority over them.

AT DENVER

The Strike Amounts to Little—The K. of L. Fighting the Strikers.

DENVER, Col., April 17.—The threatened strike of machinists, boiler-makers and blacksmiths employed in the Union Pacific shops here, did not occur to-day. The men are in the dark in regard to the cause of the trouble, and to-night a committee was sent to Omaha to straighten things out. It is probable that no decisive movement will be made until the committee's report is received.

For several years there has been more or less feeling between the K. of L. and trades unions employed on the Union Pacific, and it is quite evident that the strikers would have to combat the Knights of Labor as well as the railroad.

At Laramie, Wyoming, about thirty men quit work at noon. The Union Pacific Association of employees is not concerned in the strike and work will not be stopped here by the small number who have quit.

It is thought at Laramie that of the 7,000 or 8,000 shopmen on the Union Pacific that not ten per cent of them will go out on the orders issued from Omaha on Sunday.

At Cheyenne, Wyoming, sixty-eight machinists and boiler-makers went out to-day according to the orders received from Omaha. The blacksmiths and men employed in other departments remained at work. The men who struck have no local grievances, but went out through sympathy.

At Salt Lake, Utah, fifty boiler-makers, machinists and blacksmiths out of the force of 200 employed went out at noon. Ogden reports that the strike does not affect the place. There are but a few mechanics there.

Strike at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, April 17.—All the boiler makers and blacksmiths employed by the Union Pacific railroad at Armstrong near here, went on a strike at 12:45 o'clock. This means that the strike has been ordered on the entire system, as the men here acted on instructions from Omaha.

Just before noon to-day the foremen were notified to order their men not to return to work at 1 o'clock. The order came by wire from Omaha. The strikers went to the office of Division Master Mechanic Roberts to see what he was going to do about it, but Mr. Roberts could not do anything for he, too, gets his orders from Omaha. Many of the strikers went to their homes, while some lingered about the shops. They were all peaceable and made no effort to interfere with anyone.

The Santa Fe Strike.

TOPICKA, KAN., April 17.—A joint meeting was held here to-night by the Santa Fe engineers, conductors, firemen, brakemen and switchmen to discuss the strike situation. The executive committee of the striking organizations appeared before the meeting and explained their grievances.

The strikers say Superintendent of

Machinery Player has said that all agreements are now considered off by the road. This was the real cause of the joint meeting to-night. Committees were appointed to wait upon the management and see if agreements are considered cancelled. If such is the case the men do not hesitate to say that more of them will go out.

SMITH AND WILLIAMS.

The Boston Boy Knocks Out the Australian in Two Rounds—Very Little Science Shown.

CONEY ISLAND, April 17.—A large and enthusiastic crowd of people took advantage of the fine weather to-night and visited Coney Island to see the two fights scheduled to take place before the Coney Island Athletic Club. Promptly at 8:30 p. m. Johnny Van Heest, of Chicago, came on the stage. Danny Russell was but a moment later.

Round 1. Van Heest led and sent Russell to the floor with a clean left hand jab. Russell got up and landed his right, sending Van to the floor, where he stayed until the allotted ten seconds were up.

Round 2. Van sent Russell to the floor with a hard right and was himself sent down by a right hand swing. Russell was tired. Van Heest landed at will, planting his blows squarely on the jaw every time he tried. Russell could not stand the onslaught and was sent to the floor repeatedly. The boys clinched, and both did some grand fighting.

Round 3. Russell came up weak. Van landed a hard left and followed it up with his right on the jaw and Russell went down. He got up staggering like a drunken man. Russell came at Van again and was sent to the floor. He was so weak he could hardly stand and the referee stopped the bout and gave the fight to Van Heest.

THE WILLIAMS-SMITH FIGHT.

There was no time lost in putting the final bout of the evening on, and by ten minutes after nine the "cracker jacks" of the evening were in their respective corners. Tom Williams, of Australia, was looked after by Warren Lewis, Tom Burrows and Arthur Walker, of Australia. "Mysterious" Billy Smith, of Boston, was seconded by Alex Groggins, Billy Hennessey and Jimmy Kelly. Both men looked the very picture of health and strength.

Round 1. The men sparred cautiously for an opening, each seeming to try and size the other up. Smith led with his left, which landed lightly. Williams rushed him in and awkward way, which is characteristic of Australians. Suddenly they went at it hammer and tongs. Smith pounded Williams hard and it was given and take, with some of the hardest fighting ever seen at the Island. The blows struck were something awful, Williams being sent to the floor repeatedly. He was game and took his terrible punishment, while inflicting almost as hard himself. Smith went down from a clean left and right.

He rose and went at Williams like a mad bull. Williams was unable to stand the rush and was forced to the floor. When he arose Smith again sent him down with a right hand swing on the ear.

The referee had no breaking to do, as they were both too anxious to keep at work. When the gong sounded Williams was almost out, and his seconds tried hard to get him in fix.

NO SCIENCE.

Round 2. The moment the gong sounded the men went at each other like two wild beasts, and slugged away with left and right like two crazy men. Not one second of time was lost, and it was easily to be seen that it was only a question of endurance. Neither man paid the slightest attention to science, but made the bout one of brute force. Smith was the better of the two and had a slight advantage in reach. He was also as strong as a bull and landed on many occasions when Williams fell short. The fighting was exceptionally fast and furious. Both men stood up like stone walls and gave and took without the slightest pretensions of trying to avoid a single blow. It was the style of fighting that could not possibly last long as both men were rapidly showing signs of fatigue. They were both badly marked and bruised from the terrific punishment they received.

Williams was knocked down several times in this round before he received the knockout blow. Each time he came up gamely but showed greater signs of fatigue. Smith, too, was quite unsteady on his feet even when he planted the finishing blow with his right on the point of Williams' jaw. Time, 2 minutes 35 seconds.

Williams was a much used up man, while Smith was little better, but success kept him smiling. He forgot his aches and pains because now he has the opportunity he has sought for during his entire career—to fight Jack Dempsey to a finish.

HURRAH FOR THE DETROIT!

The Fastest Cruiser in the World—A Successful Trial Trip.

NEW LONDON, CONN., April 17.—It has been a long, tedious wait, but it has proved of advantage to the builders of the United States cruiser Detroit, and the United States will pay the expenses of the ship during these several days of delay and attempted trials which will average at least \$2,000 per day, besides some \$150,000 bonus for extra speed developed above the contracts, which called for seventeen knots. She has proved herself the fastest cruiser of her displacement in the world.

At 11 o'clock the board and its assistants took their stations. For the two hours during which she was circling about, the cruiser was gradually increasing her speed until at 11:44.50 o'clock she leaped past the small wharfeboat marking the starting point and was fairly upon her great test. For nearly four hours the engines vibrated to their full capacity and appeared almost to jump from their beds. The last nine miles were the most exciting because it was the fastest. There had been some shaking up of things on board before, but now every evidence of speed was multiplied and she flew across the finish line in 23.5 minutes, after passing the last stake boat at a speed of slightly over twenty knots, or upwards of twenty-three miles per hour.

Steamship Arrivals.

GIBRALTAR, April 17.—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm II, New York.

HAVRE, April 17.—Arrived—La Bretagne, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Arrived—British Prince, Liverpool.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Arrived—Devonia, Glasgow.

IT IS A REVOLUTION.

The Great Uprising of Workingmen in Belgium

ISSPREADING THROUGH THE REALM.

The Universal Suffrage Strike Against the Chamber of Deputies—More Riotous Demonstrations—Forty-five Thousand Troops Mobilized to Quell the Insurrection—The Affair Grows More Serious Each Hour—Excitement Increasing Everywhere.

BRUSSELS, April 17.—The industrial revolution against the chamber of deputies is in full progress. To-day a thousand dock laborers in Antwerp joined the movement. Much excitement prevails there. The strikers have cut off communication with the vessels lying at the quays by throwing their gangways into the rivers. They indulged in other riotous demonstrations and became so threatening that the military had to be called out. No conflicts have yet occurred, but the attitude of the strikers is very threatening and trouble is expected at any moment. The streets and places in the vicinity of the wharves are filled with strikers and hourly their ranks are swelling. The strike will delay the departure of some of the ocean steamers sailing from Antwerp.

LATER—Many of the men employed at Antwerp in loading and discharging vessels, and in other work about the wharves, did not quit work in obedience to the order of the men engineering the strike. This infuriated the strikers, who to-day made an attack on the workers. The latter made a weak attempt to defend themselves, but they would in all probability have been driven away had it not been for the gun d'armes, who took a hand in the affray. The strikers were armed with revolvers, and used them. The gun d'armes, who also had firearms, were quick to respond, and it is thought that several strikers were wounded. A number of ringleaders among the strikers were captured. The feeling of unrest continues to spread.

In the Charliers district, where thirty thousand miners are employed, work in the mines may be said to be at a standstill for twenty thousand of the miners have quit work and are riotous. Most of these miners are miserably poor, and they and their families are bound to suffer.

Some of the more enthusiastic and hot blooded strikers at Grament assembled in the Cafe Hollandais at that place and held an impromptu meeting, at which fiery speeches were made. The gun d'armes attempted to break up the meeting, but were met with stout resistance. The strikers struggled desperately and were only dispersed after a long contest, and after two of the gun d'armes and a large number of the rioters were seriously wounded.

The dynamite explosion at Mons to-day seems to have acted as an incentive to the strikers to commit further outrages. The strikers indulged in all manner of threats against the government, and as the day wore on they became emboldened and determined to take possession of the town for a labor procession. A desperate hand to hand conflict ensued with the gun d'armes. The main body of the strikers was broken up, but groups of struggling men could be seen in the side streets leading from the main thoroughfare. The battle was bitterly contested, but finally the guard enforced order.

It is known that four of the miners were killed. Many of the rioters were wounded and a number were taken to the hospital. The killing of the four strikers has added greatly to the excitement in the town and there is danger of a more serious outbreak.

The governor of the province of Brabant, in which this city is situated, has instructed all mayors of cities and towns within his administrative district that they must prohibit all public demonstrations for universal suffrage.

The government has issued a decree calling out all the militia for the defense of the state. This meant the mobilization of some 45,000 troops against the workingmen.

ALMOST A LYNCHING

In the Heart of St. Louis—A Would-be Ravisher's Narrow Escape.

St. Louis, Mo., April 17.—Early this evening Andrew Gallaher attempted to entice an eleven-year-old girl named Ida Widner into a hotel near the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, and she screamed in fright. Instantly a crowd assembled. Gallaher was seized and one man, who afterwards proved to be Ida's father, cried "lynch him."

A rope was procured and the crowd, with Gallaher in the midst, started for the corner, where there was a convenient telegraph pole.

Just as a dextrous hand succeeded in throwing the rope over a cross-tree of the pole, the other end having already been placed around the would-be ravisher's neck, two loads of policemen arrived and after a brief struggle they captured the prisoner and placed him in safe keeping. No further violence is feared.

Warner Says He Can Pay Up.

New York, April 17.—H. H. Warner, the president of the Warner Investment company, was seen at the office of that company on Broadway and shown the dispatch from Rochester, Mr. Warner, after reading it, said: "I was the endorser of some paper for A. G. Yates. I understand that two pieces of \$5,000 each have been protested. Mr. Yates is president of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh railway company and a very heavy coal dealer. I will protect my end of the paper at the proper time. I stand ready to pay every dollar I owe."

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Ohio, occasional local rains, winds from southeasterly; slightly warmer, except in Northwestern Ohio; for Western Pennsylvania, generally fair; variable winds, becoming easterly; slightly warmer.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, tragedist, corner Main and Fourteenth streets.
At 8 a.m. 60
At 10 a.m. 60
At 12 m. 60
At 2 p.m. 61
At 4 p.m. 61
At 6 p.m. 61
At 8 p.m. 61
At 10 p.m. 61
At midnight 61
Weather—Fair.